



# Special Release

## Summary Inflation Report Consumer Price Index for All Income Household (2018=100)

February 2025

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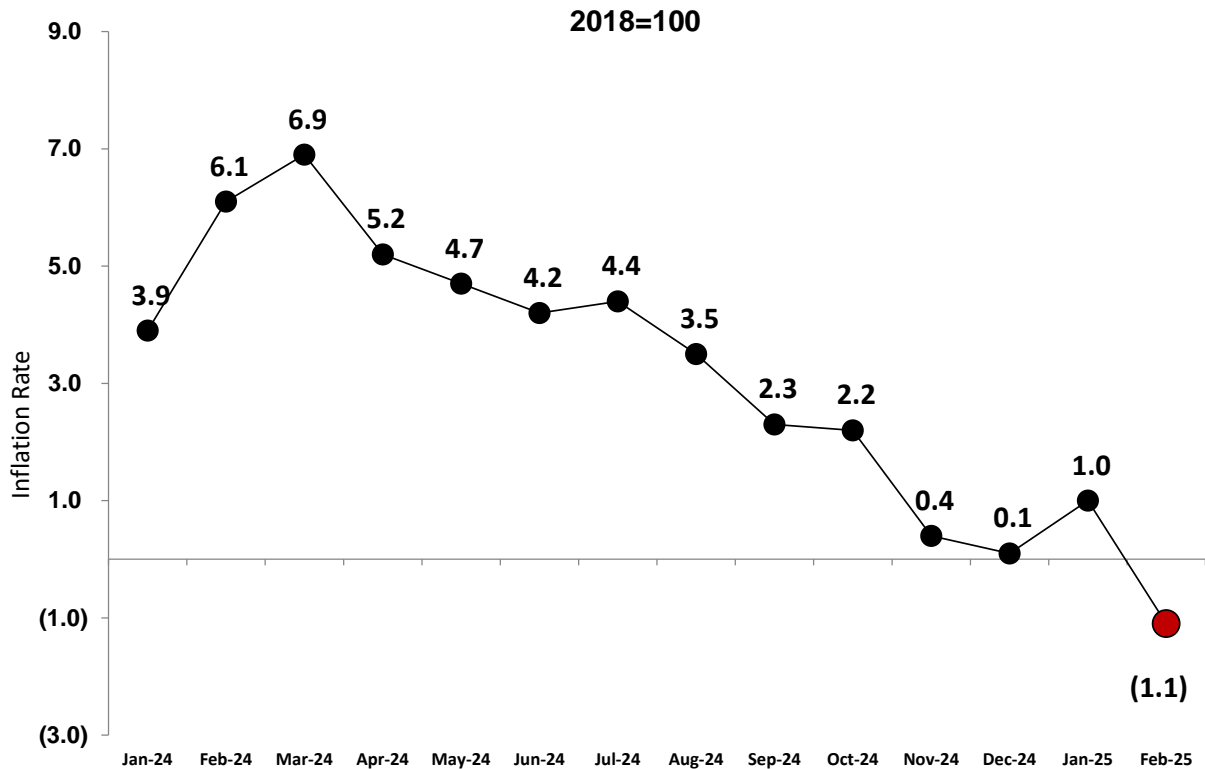
**Table A. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates, All Items  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Area	Feb 2024	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Year to Date
<b>Philippines</b>				
Headline	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.5
<b>Caraga</b>				
Headline	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.3
<b>Dinagat Islands</b>				
Headline	6.1	1.0	-1.1	0.0

Source: Retail Price Survey for Generation of Consumer Price Index  
Philippine Statistics Authority

\*Year-to-year change of average CPI for February 2025

**Figure 1. Headline Inflation Rates in Dinagat Islands, All Items**



Source: Retail Price Survey for Generation of Consumer Price Index  
Philippine Statistics Authority

## Headline Inflation

The headline inflation rate in the Province of Dinagat Islands dropped to -1.1 percent in February 2025, following a 1.0 percent inflation rate in January 2025. This represents a significant 2.1 percentage point decline from the previous month and a 7.2 percentage point reduction compared to February 2024. The year-to-date inflation rate averaged 0.0 percent, notably lower than the national average of 2.5 percent and the regional average of 1.3 percent (refer to Table A and Figure 1).

## Key Drivers of the Inflation Downtrend

The decline in inflation during February 2025 was primarily driven by the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages sector, which registered an inflation rate of -2.4 percent. This sector accounted for 96.0 percent of the overall decrease in provincial inflation.

Additionally, the Transport sector recorded an inflation rate of -2.7 percent, contributing 2.5 percent to the overall decrease. The Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels sector also played a significant role, with an inflation rate of 0.5 percent, representing a 1.4 percent downtrend in the total provincial inflation rate.

Other sectors that contributed to the decline in price indices include:

1. Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services: Inflation decreased slightly to 0.9 percent from 1.0 percent in the previous month.

## **Sectors with Rising Inflation**

Despite the overall decline, several sectors experienced inflationary pressures:

1. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco: Increased to 5.2 percent from 2.5 percent.
2. Clothing and Footwear: Rose to 0.4 percent from 0.0 percent.
3. Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance: Climbed to 2.7 percent from 2.1 percent.
4. Health: Inflation rate improved from -2.1 percent to -1.1 percent.
5. Information and Communication: Increased from 0.5 percent to 1.4 percent.
6. Recreation, Sports, and Culture: Rose to 2.6 percent from 2.4 percent.
7. Restaurants and Accommodation Services: Increased to 1.0 percent from 0.8 percent.

Meanwhile, some commodity groups maintained stable inflation rates in February 2025:

1. Education Services: Remained unchanged at 0.0 percent.
2. Financial Services: Held steady at 0.0 percent.

## **Top Contributors to Overall Provincial Inflation**

The key contributors to the overall -1.1 percent inflation rate in February 2025 for all income households were:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – 0.49 percentage points
2. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels – 0.29 percentage points
3. Restaurants and Accommodation Services – 0.25 percentage points
4. Personal Care and Miscellaneous Goods and Services – 0.15 percentage points
5. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco – 0.12 percentage points

## **Food Index**

The food index in February 2025 exhibited a sharp decline, dropping to -3.0 percent from 1.5 percent in January 2025. The primary contributors to this decline were:

1. Cereals and Cereal Products (ND) – Inflation plunged to -11.5 percent from -0.1 percent, accounting for 137.3 percent of the overall food inflation decrease.
2. Fish and Other Seafood – Inflation dropped to -1.8 percent from 0.2 percent, contributing 30.3 percent to the total food index.
3. Sugar, Confectionery, and Desserts (ND) – Inflation declined to -0.2 percent from -2.9 percent, making up 0.1 percent of overall food inflation.

### **Purchasing Power of the Peso**

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in the Province of Dinagat Islands remained stable at Php 0.73 in February 2025, reflecting its relative value since December 2024.



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**Table B. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates in Dinagat Islands, All Items,  
In Percent  
(2018=100)**

Month				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	5.7	10.3	3.9	1.0
February	5.4	8.8	6.1	-1.1
March	6.0	6.8	6.9	
April	6.3	7.0	5.2	
May	6.3	6.3	4.7	
June	8.7	4.6	4.2	
July	11.0	3.1	4.4	
August	9.5	5.0	3.5	
September	9.4	5.5	2.3	
October	9.6	5.8	2.2	
November	9.5	5.9	0.4	
December	9.3	6.7	0.1	

*Source: Retail Price Survey for Generation of Consumer Price Index  
Philippine Statistics Authority*

**Table C. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Commodity Groups, Dinagat Islands, All Items (In Percent)**

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	FEB '24	JAN '25	FEB '25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.6	1.8	(2.4)
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9.1	2.5	5.2
Clothing and footwear	6.0	0.0	0.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	7.2	0.7	0.5
Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	5.2	2.1	2.7
Health	1.1	(2.1)	(1.1)
Transport	2.5	(2.0)	(2.7)
Information and communication	(1.7)	0.5	1.4
Recreation, sport, and culture	3.2	2.4	2.6
Education services	(0.3)	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and accommodation services	1.8	0.8	1.0
Financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal care, and miscellaneous goods and services	5.5	1.0	0.9

**Table D. Year-on-Year Inflation Rates of Food Commodity Groups,  
Dinagat Islands, All Items (In Percent)  
(2018=100)**

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	FEB '24	JAN '25	FEB '25
Rice	26.3	(3.0)	(6.0)
Corn	(1.2)	1.4	(2.4)
Flour of wheat	4.7	3.6	2.4
Flour of maize (corn) or cornmeal	3.1	(1.7)	(1.3)
Other flours of cereals	9.8	6.6	6.5
Bread	4.9	1.9	1.5
Other bakery products	6.3	2.7	1.8
Breakfast cereals	6.8	1.9	2.1
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products	4.6	2.1	1.7
Other cereal and grain mill products	4.2	2.6	2.2
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	4.3	3.8	4.3
Meat of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen	3.4	7.3	11.1
Meat of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen	(4.5)	8.4	10.1
Meat of pigs, cuts, salted, dried or smoked (bacon and ham)	4.1	1.0	(0.1)
Offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, dried, salted, in brine or smoked	2.0	4.4	6.4
Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood	3.9	2.3	2.3
Canned meat	3.2	0.6	0.5
Other meat, offal or blood preparations n.e.c.	7.5	(0.1)	(0.2)
Freshwater fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	1.8	5.8	6.0
Salmonoidae, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	8.8	10.1	16.6
Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(4.2)	0.8	(0.2)
Other pelagic fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(1.9)	2.2	0.7
Other fish, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(6.3)	1.2	(2.4)
Other fish, dried, salted, in brine, smoked	(1.0)	3.1	4.9
Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, prepared or preserved	5.1	(0.1)	(0.2)
Other fish, prepared or preserved	2.9	0.7	1.5
Shrimps and prawns, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	3.1	4.0	0.8

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	FEB '24	JAN '25	FEB '25
Other crustaceans, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	3.2	1.0	0.3
Cephalopods, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	0.0	5.4	3.4
Other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, or frozen	5.3	2.4	(0.7)
Cephalopods, prepared or preserved	7.7	0.6	0.7
Raw and whole milk of cattle	3.9	6.3	6.9
Condensed or evaporated milk	6.4	1.9	1.4
Powdered milk	3.7	1.4	1.4
Soy milk	7.8	2.3	2.6
Cheese	3.7	0.4	0.3
Yoghurt and similar products	7.1	1.9	2.3
Milk-based dessert and beverages	6.2	1.7	1.5
Eggs of hen and other birds in shell, fresh	4.7	4.6	4.9
Other egg products	8.9	3.6	2.6
Coconut oil	(6.3)	5.6	7.3
Corn oil	0.8	0.3	0.7
Butter	1.9	3.5	2.9
Margarine and similar preparations	(3.2)	(1.1)	(1.3)
Lard	(8.7)	7.0	8.9
Bananas, fresh	11.6	6.0	7.4
Mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh	2.0	7.1	7.1
Papayas, fresh	5.3	8.5	9.7
Pineapples, fresh	5.8	6.6	8.0
Coconuts, fresh	0.7	4.8	5.3
Tangerines, mandarins and clementines, fresh	13.8	11.4	(2.9)
Other dried fruit	8.9	3.6	1.2
Groundnuts, in shell or shelled	6.7	7.0	6.2
Canned fruit	3.1	2.8	2.5
Other fruit and nuts preparations	5.8	2.4	2.3



COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	FEB '24	JAN '25	FEB '25
Cabbages, fresh or chilled	(18.5)	32.0	26.5
Other leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled	(0.1)	6.5	5.0
Eggplants (aubergines), fresh or chilled	(15.8)	27.2	11.6
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	54.3	140.1	(2.9)
Pumpkins, squash and gourds, fresh or chilled	(11.2)	12.2	8.8
Okra, fresh or chilled	(8.9)	14.8	4.6
Carrots and turnips, fresh or chilled	15.4	32.3	18.8
Garlic, fresh or chilled	22.3	5.3	6.2
Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	(50.9)	(23.0)	(0.2)
Other vegetable, mixtures of vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.c.	1.7	9.3	6.2
Potatoes	2.0	3.7	7.2
Sweet potatoes	6.7	10.8	8.4
Cassava (manioc, yuca)	6.7	6.1	4.1
Yams (ube)	(4.5)	16.5	19.3
Taro	6.1	22.4	18.7
Potatoes, preserved or processed	8.5	5.3	2.3
Soy curd	0.4	2.1	3.3
Tubers except potatoes, preserved or processed	8.4	6.8	5.6
Other vegetables, pulses and tubers preserved or processed	10.8	8.4	6.5
Cane sugar	(9.6)	(5.9)	(3.1)
Honey	2.1	1.7	1.6
Other jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes	5.1	1.7	1.3
Peanut butter	6.8	2.2	1.8
Chocolate, including white chocolate	7.1	2.7	2.6
Cocoa beans	5.3	18.6	21.9
Ice, ice cream and sorbet	3.7	1.0	0.8
Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c. (not containing cocoa)	7.4	3.9	2.9

COMMODITY GROUPS	INFLATION		
	FEB '24	JAN '25	FEB '25
Baby formula	2.9	2.3	2.0
Baby rice cereals and flours for baby meals	3.0	0.8	0.9
Salt	7.7	3.6	3.4
Vinegar and substitutes	4.0	2.3	1.9
Other sauces and condiments	3.9	2.1	2.2
Spices, culinary herbs and seeds	6.0	11.2	10.3
Other food products n.e.c.	6.5	2.3	1.7
Fruit and vegetables juices, powder	3.1	3.0	3.1
Concentrates and ready to drink juice	5.0	1.6	1.1
Coffee	3.3	4.0	4.6
Green tea, leaves	8.5	2.9	2.3
Black tea, leaves	4.3	2.3	1.9
Instant tea powder	4.7	1.1	0.9
Cocoa drinks	4.8	2.1	1.7
Water	1.5	0.7	0.6

*Note: CPIs and inflation rates in the province are posted on the PSA website (<https://openstat.psa.gov.ph>)*

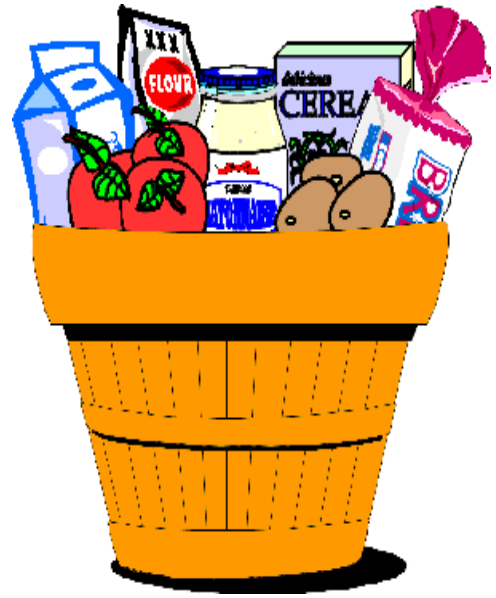
## Technical Notes

The Philippine Statistics Authority generates the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the nationwide survey of prices for a given basket of goods and services. Two important indicators, the inflation rate and purchasing power of the peso (PPP) are derived from the CPI which is important in monitoring price stability and the value of the country's currency.

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is an indicator of the change in the average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year. It shows how much on the average, prices of goods and services have increased or decreased from a particular reference period known as base year.

The **CPI** is mostly used in the calculation of the rate and purchasing power of the peso. It is a major statistical series used for economic analysis and as monitoring indicator of government economic policy.

The **CPI** is also used to adjust other economic series for price changes. Another major importance of the CPI is its use as basis to adjust wages in labor management contracts as well as pensions and retirement benefits.



**Inflation rate** refers to the rate of change in the average prices of goods and services typically purchased by consumers. It is interpreted in terms of declining purchasing power of money.

**The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)** indicates the value of the peso in the period under review as compared to the value of the peso in the base period. It is computed as the reciprocal of the CPI for the period under review multiplied by 100.

